

is said to be full of good music and good laughs. A number of local peo-

IN THE "O'EIGN" NET

Some people hereabouts look at hard times and marvel at the lack of employment. But how could it be otherwise? How can there be work in these parts if everything we use comes from other places? Just think of the present condition of affairs and figure it out for yourself. Take the Alberta farmer for instance. He gets up in the morning to the alarm of a Conneticut clock; battens his St. Catharines suspenders to his Detroit overalls; washes his face with Windex soap from Kato's in a New Eng. lead basin; sits down to a Grand Rapids (Mich.) table; eats Chicago bacon from the hog he sold in Calgary last fall, cooked with lard from Kansas City on a Loughing Ontario stove; pulls on a pair of boots manufactured in Montreal and goes forth to a stable built by a hired man from Austria; puts Toronto bridges on a team of Kentucky mules fed on eastern oats and plows a farm covered with an English merchant with a Bradford plow. Can any member of the Free Trade league improve on that?—Exchange.

The Ford is certainly the family car—it has a tank for father, a hood for mother and a rattle for the baby. They are making Fords shorter next year than formerly so they can get more of them on the road at one time. They are painting them yellow so they can sell them in bunches like bananas.

A friend at our elbow suggests that the best way to keep off the mail order houses is for the local merchants to advertise liberally and get the trade themselves. It does look reasonable. All of the successful mail order houses are heavy advertisers and if they can make it pay why not the local merchant.



District and Criminal Court Sittings--1916

Sittings of the District Court and of the District Judge's Criminal Court will be held within the Judicial District of Medicine on the dates and at the places following during the year 1916:

Medicine--Commencing:
Tuesday, January 18th.
Tuesday, February 15th.
Tuesday, March 14th.
Tuesday, April 18th.
Tuesday, May 23rd.
Tuesday, June 13th.
Tuesday, September 26th.
Tuesday, October 24th.
Tuesday, November 21st.
Tuesday, December 12th.
Pincher Creek--Commencing:
Thursday, February 17th.
Thursday, June 16th.
Thursday, October 5th.
Thursday, December 7th.
Nanton--Commencing:
Thursday, April 13th.
Thursday, November 16th.
Blainmore--Commencing:
Wednesday, February 23rd.
Wednesday, May 31st.
Wednesday, October 18th.
Wednesday, November 29th.
Coleman--Commencing:
Thursday, June 1st.
Thursday, October 19th.
Clareholm--Commencing:
Thursday, February 10th.
Thursday, May 18th.
Thursday, October 12th.
Thursday, December 14th.
Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 28th day of September, 1915.
G. P. OWEN, F.E.C.,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

CONQUEST OF THE EARTH.

Man's Battle For Fruitful Fields Against Nature's Barriers.

Nature has set up four kinds of barriers to man's conquest of the earth—mountains, forests, deserts, rivers. The first he cannot remove, so he bows before them for their highways. The second he has, most unwisely, largely cleared away altogether. The third he is beginning to strike like the forest. The fourth he is striving to subvert by means of irrigation. The fourth he is striving to subvert by means of irrigation.

Man has now over all boundaries. He cuts through mountains to remove the barriers between the seas. Into the deserts man sends railroads, telegraph lines, irrigation engineers. The Great American desert warms under the stings of our fathers has ceased to exist. The vast desert of northwestern Canada has become a prairie of waving wheat. The Lausles of Gascony are now much more than half covered by the grain of wheat. Over 22,000 square miles of the Argentine desert has been made fruitful by irrigation wells. The Australian desert is rapidly being irrigated and turned into grazing land. Almost 70,000 square miles of desert in India have been reclaimed. Operations are now in progress for reclaiming 10,000 square miles of the delta of the Tigris and Euphrates, and more than 4,000 square miles of the Ganges valley. The Blue and the White Nile are being transformed into cotton plantations by irrigation wells.

Thus man by obliterating natural barriers improving upon nature—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

STARTING A LIBRARY.

A Selection of Ten Books That Might Serve as a Basis.

Shawn Spencer Porter, seeking to show how the ordinary person can begin founding a personal library, makes this suggestion as to ten good books to begin with:

"For those who are beginning a library and have little money to spend, I would suggest that there be bought, say, one book each of the great authors. If they do not matter who the authors are so long as they stand high and their books are well known and standard ones. Let us take as an example the following ten, chosen at random from a catalogue of standard writers: Emerson, Eliot, Browne, Ruskin, Carlyle, Dickens, Thackeray, Lowell, Shakespeare, Keats, and as a selection of ten of the books of these ten writers let us take in the same order Emerson's 'Essays', Eliot's 'Mill on the Floss', Browne's 'Jane Eyre', Ruskin's 'Sesame and Lilies', Carlyle's 'Heroes and Hero Worship', Dickens' 'David Copperfield', Thackeray's 'The Virginians', Lowell's 'My Book', a complete volume of Shakespeare or any one of the Shakespeare plays, preferably 'Romeo and Juliet' and Keats' 'Poems'."

Here you have books by ten master minds, books widely read in the style, treatment. Let these ten suffice for a time. Read them. Women's Home Companion.

Burial of Sir John Moore. The death of Sir John Moore at Corunna is probably the best remembered fact in all the checked history of the peninsula war, for a good reason. There are poets, like Byron, whose fame is secured by a single quatrain. The reputation of the few, Charles Wolfe, who eight years after the great event wrote "The Burial of Sir John Moore," rests on that one production alone. Ascribed, before its author's name became known, to such famous poets as Campbell and Byron, the poem took firm hold of a nation's imagination. Dryden of composition at the early age of thirty-two, Wolfe's memory will ever be kept alive by just that one poem which "Inglorious" Byron, who a million schoolboys have recited, and Lord Byron pronounced to be "the most perfect ode in the language."—London Spectator.

What's in a Name. How we like to hypocritize ourselves with names! Take, for example, the case of the muskrat, an animal of most clean feeding habits, whose flesh is sweet, tender and of delicate flavor. In the winter months muskrat meat is in considerable demand in the area of the middle Atlantic states, but it sells best as "marsh rabbit" or "water squirrel." So, too, the students of the old Latin quater in Paris when they expressed a mild doubt of the possibility of rabbit pie at so modest a price were reassured by the suggestion that it might be the "rabbit of the north."—Kath's Companion.

Breaking the News. "She won't be able to see you tonight, Mr. Jones," said her little brother, "She's had a terrible accident." "Is that so? What happened?" "All her hair got burned up!" "Good heavens! Was she burned?" "No; she wasn't there. She didn't know about it yet!"—Lippincott's.

Opinion of an Actress. Miss Ellen Terry at a reception once asked the innumerable women who asked her to help them get on the stage. "The fact is," she said, "every woman under thirty believes she is an actress. And every actress," she added, "believes she is under thirty."

Responsibilities. "What are a diplomat's responsibilities?" asked the inquiring young man. "They vary," replied the experienced official. "Sometimes a diplomat is the man who starts the trouble, and sometimes he merely takes the responsibility."—Washington Star.

THE CALL TO ARMS

Mobilizing a Monster Army When War Is Declared.

HOW IT IS DONE IN GERMANY.

Rapidly With Which the Reservists of the German Empire are Mobilized and Equipped For Action—Concentrating the Troops at the Seat of War.

Putting a modern army like that of Germany in the field involves two separate processes, mobilization and concentration. Mobilization consists not only in fitting out the men already fully equipped, but also in equipping the troops at the seat of war. The details of mobilization are very simple. Every reservist or landwehrman has a soldier's pocketbook containing explicit instructions as to what he has to do when called to the colors. He is moreover practiced in doing it at maneuvers in time of peace. Various means are employed for transmitting the call to individual men, but it is usually spread by rumor or by the press and anticipated in execution. The conscript, student, student or teacher drops his vocation and betakes himself by a prescribed route to the depot, where he is furnished a brand new uniform and set of equipment. Here he has perhaps a few hours in which to renew his military acquaintance and to linger with his civil friends, his parents, brothers, sisters or sweethearts, if any of them have followed or joined him there. As a reservist of the first class he is not likely to have a wife.

The next step in the concentration, the assembly is sounded, the roll called—the last time on that ground for a long time—the battalion is formed in its break into columns and following the lead to the strains of some foreign equivalent of "I Left Behind and I'll Be Back," the troops of the first line are cheered and cheered with rifle-rings and handclappers from comrades, wives and sweethearts, who tramp impressively—yes, how impressively to many a heavy hearted soldier—through the town or city to the railway station.

A few minutes for parting words, looks, embraces, and the embankment begins. In perhaps twenty minutes more it is completed, the interval between trains is attained, a whistle, the men are off, the first of the train. This process is repeated until the whole field army is under way or at its destination. The unit of embarkation is what one engine will draw, which, expressed in infantry, is about 1,000 men. The distance between trains that is necessary to safe and efficiency may be taken in minutes.

Under favorable conditions trains follow one another at this interval, with only necessary halts for refreshment and rest or exercise. The officers and some of the men ride in passenger coaches. The rest have to put up with improvised seats in freight cars, board benches built across the cars without backs.

Both the point of embarkation and the time of concentration must be at a safe distance within each own border and protected by troops which in peace as well as in war are on the frontier in full readiness. These are called covering troops. At the end of the railway journey comes the embarkation. If the train takes place as fast as the train is allowed it is not likely to be interrupted one another at intervals of ten minutes—allowance must be made for the fact of calculating the number of trains to be dispatched per line of railroad per day, or the rate of concentration. On debarking the troops, or many of them, are still and sore from long cramping on a hard seat and in poor conditions for marching. So only after a rest are they moved by short marches into the zone of concentration. It is apparent from these general considerations that the railroads are factors of capital importance in meeting the advantage of the initiative, of determining the general course of war, of the enemy as well as for oneself. To secure and to keep this advantage both in strategy and in tactics has been a first principle of good generalship—Major John Bagshaw, U. S. A., Retired, in Century.

Just What She Wanted. Mr. Simpel—"Will you be mine, darling? Miss Strongmild—"You must first ask my consent." Mr. Simpel—"But-but I don't do it. I am extremely nervous and, so to speak, so easily set upon that." Miss Strongmild (hurriedly)—"I'll be yours, Harold. Never mind about papa—Biddy's story."

Lead of a Camel. A camel is never relieved of its load from the beginning of the journey to its end. It eats, walks and sleeps under its burden, often for weeks at a time. The training of a camel is no easy matter, as it takes about three years to teach it to bend its knees in order to be loaded and unloaded.

Wisdom of the Babe. "What do you suppose makes that baby cry so awfully loud?" "Why, both its parents are hard of hearing, you know."—Boston Transcript.

Things refuse to be unimagined long. Chicago.

Announcement!

I wish to announce to the Public that I have purchased the Meat Market formerly owned by D. P. Williams and after remodeling and repainting have opened up the CLARESHOLM MEAT MARKET With a Complete Line of Choice, Fresh and Salt Meats. I am buying and selling for Cash and thus giving you the benefit of a STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS.

R. A. FISHER
Clareholm - - - - - Alberta

ECONOMY FEED AND LIVERY BARN

Good Up-to-date Rigs. Good Horses. Best Outfit. We give Farmers' Teams the best of attention. Clean feed and Good all round Accommodation. Rates Reasonable. Give Us a trial.

J. F. HAGERMAN, Prop. Phone 32 For Prompt Service

Advertise in the Review
THE PAPER THAT GETS RESULTS

Grates are extra durable. Coal grate is duplex. Wood grate is the most modern.

McClary's
Kootenay
Range will take extra large pieces of wood—just remove back and lining. Ask the McClary dealer to show you. MADE IN CANADA Sold by W. M. ROSS

SPECIAL!!

Winter Overcoats with Fur Collar and Good Heavy Lining \$14.75

Mackinaw Coats All Wool and full lined in Brown, Red and Green, Norfolk style.

Men's Suits in Gray, Brown and Blue Serge, and Worsted, have arrived and are now ready for inspection.

I am prepared to take your measure for a fine Tailor-made suit. I am agent for two of the best houses in Canada.

Yours for business,

Carl J. Braren

EUROPEAN PLAN \$10.00 PER DAY

Cecil Hotel

COTE & BELL, Props.

Corner 4th Ave. and 3rd St.

PHONE 6214 CALGARY, ALTA.

Things refuse to be unimagined long.

Chicago.

A Roast for Sunday Dinner

How much better will that Dinner Next Sunday taste with one of our Delicious Roasts of Pork, Beef, or Mutton? Perhaps you prefer a nice Sirloin or T-Bone Steak, a Chicken or some other cut of Meat, which happens to be your favorite. We never disappoint you. An otherwise delicious meal is often spoiled when you are disappointed in your Meat.

Central Meat Market

D. H. RAMAGE, PROPRIETOR

BUY "MADE IN CANADA" STOVES

Did you ever stop to think that it is possible to be Patriotic even when purchasing a Stove?

THE GURNEY-ORFORD STOVES AND RANGES

are made in Canada by Canadian people from Canadian Material. Buy these and get the Best, as well as Keeping up Trade at Home. Prices to suit Every-body's Pocketbook.

CHAS. ROMPAIN

Clareholm - - - - - Alberta

THE ONLY MAN

who should not advertise, is the man who has nothing to offer in the way of commodity or service---and---such a person

IS A DEAD ONE

whether he knows it--or not.

--Elbert Hubbard in the Fra.

BUTTER WRAPPERS

Must Be Printed or Branded
According to New Dairy Act

Our facilities for the printing of Butter Wrappers are equal to any found in the province. In prices, considering the quality, we are the lowest. Unless the cheaper grades are desired our prices are always for wrappers made of the best grade vegetable parchment paper, printed with Special Brine Proof, Non-poisonous Butter Wrapper Ink. We can supply the cheaper and imitation grades but we do not recommend them because they do not give the best satisfaction.

GET OUR PRICES

THE REVIEW
"Printers of Quality"

RATES OF WAGES

Stratford, Ontario, and English Manufacturing Centre Compared

In April, 1914, before the war was upon us, and the high cost of living claimed our attention, Mr. H. B. Smyth, the member for North Perth, in which the city of Stratford is located, made a speech in the course of the budget debate, in which he gave some interesting figures bearing on the average wages in the trades through out England and in his native city.

Dealing with this subject, Mr. Smyth said: "The first point that I am going to touch upon is what is known as the high cost of living, and in connection with that I desire to compare the cost of living of the Canadian workmen with the cost of living of the British workmen, the cost of living under what is known as a protective tariff in Canada as compared with the cost of living under a free trade or free food policy. That is fair and genuine to the subject at issue."

"I have taken the trouble to secure some figures in relation to the subject just mentioned. I have taken the rates of wages of various trades common in the city of Stratford, in the county of North Perth, which I have contained and some are not. Had the sections of this country developed as independent powers they would, under the lessons of this war, have rigid systems of protection so that each might supply its own needs in the event of obstruction of foreign trade. The United States, large as it is, has suffered in this war, to which it was not a party, from the lack of grains, and of cotton, and it has been seriously handicapped from its lack of ocean shipping, fundamentally a protective question, since that one of the few industries which we ever allowed to remain at the mercy of the world-wide competition. This is more surprising in view of the industry's close relation to defence."

"We necessarily look to see a material modification of British trade policy with the end of the war. Unless the German triumph and thus are able to direct terms to the opponents, Great Britain will not, with the next generation, admit to her own or to her colonial ports German products on terms of equality."

"Relations have long been strained. In Hongkong, for example, one of the freest of the world—a port in constant succession one of the most inexpensive in which to do business—the Germans have been close rivals with the English. This has led to serious jealousies. We should expect, if when this war is over Hongkong still lies the world's entrepot, that the English would find their business opportunities there greatly restricted. That may mean a closer British Imperial federation or a closer federation of the allied powers."

"The United States would have every reason to look for British abandonment of her present policy. She is an enormous consumer of American goods, not only from the farm and mine, but of late of the factory as well. And it would do us no good to have this market obstructed by a tariff, even to the extent of a limitation in favor of colonial products."

We do not, for example, want Mr. Ford's assembly as an automobile factory on the Canadian side of the Detroit river to manufacture his cars for English consumption. And yet that would be the inevitable result of Imperial customs union, and one that need not materially affect the price of the product to the British consumer. It is the same with wheat and flour and meat. A few cents preference for British or our colonies would build up Saskatchewan and Alberta to the disadvantage, temporarily at least, of Minnesota and Chicago."

The whole subject is somewhat speculative, but that it can end without material revision of England's fiscal policy seems entirely unlikely. What the Herald can never understand is why the Home Market Club, or any other institution with the welfare of American industries least, should rejoice in England's going over to the protective policy, with its inevitable raising of barriers against our own products, which now enjoy such welcome markets there."

Woman's Thoughts Tabulated
In a list of 200,000 words used in private correspondence it has been found by statisticians that the following classes of words are dominant in the letters of women: Articles of food and terms relating to the consumption and preparation thereof; articles of wearing apparel, textiles and terms closely related thereto; parts of the body; care of the same, personal appearance; animals, aesthetic, diseases and their treatment; parts of the house, furniture, magazine, correspondence, domestic activities and relationships. Words dominant in letters of men were terms of aggression, contest, and domination; physical and mental; institutional life and social organization.

If you buy goods "Made-in-Canada" you help to keep our factories running full speed.

FISCAL TENDENCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Editorial "Herald" Devises Protection for Dominion Will be Strengthened by War

In its issue of July 29th, the Boston Herald had a leading editorial under the title "The War and Protection," from which we quote a few paragraphs indicating the view of a large school of United States economists.

"Rational must be self-contained. That protective sentiment the world ever should be strengthened by this war is inevitable, says the Boston Herald. If nations are to fight they must, including themselves abroad sources of supply. It has been said that if Missouri were an island nation it could produce nearly everything that it needed. Massachusetts, on the other hand, would make a very 'sorry lot of it.' We should produce an over-supply of cloths and textiles and other manufactured goods, while suffering a great deficiency in food products. As it is, we find it cheaper to sell one line and buy the other, rather than to try to meet home needs in both. So it is with nations. Some are said to be rich and some are not. Had the sections of this country developed as independent powers they would, under the lessons of this war, have rigid systems of protection so that each might supply its own needs in the event of obstruction of foreign trade. The United States, large as it is, has suffered in this war, to which it was not a party, from the lack of grains, and of cotton, and it has been seriously handicapped from its lack of ocean shipping, fundamentally a protective question, since that one of the few industries which we ever allowed to remain at the mercy of the world-wide competition. This is more surprising in view of the industry's close relation to defence."

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If you buy goods "Made-in-Canada" you help to keep our factories running full speed.

STOCK INSPECTION

The new Stock Inspection Act requires that when livestock is offered for shipment to a point outside of the Province, the same must be inspected for brands, and the shipper must either own the brand that is on the animals or he must have a Memorandum of Sale signed by such owner. If the animal is unbranded, the seller must state in his Memorandum how he acquired the animal that is offered for shipment.

All animals sold at a sale yard or exchange table, stock yard or slaughter must be inspected before payment therefor is made, as much also animals sold on a farm or at the private stables of the seller, unless they have been on the premises for at least thirty days.

If a farmer raises a horse or cow and sells it at the farm, no inspection is required. If he brings it into town and sells it, it then must be inspected because it has not been on the premises where sold for thirty days.

If a resident in a town or city owns a horse and keeps it in his own private stable, he may, if he has owned it for more than thirty days, sell it without inspection. If he keeps it in a livery and sale stable, or if he takes the animal there to be sold, it must be inspected for brands, the proof of ownership must be established before it can be taken away or payment therefor accepted.

Irrigation Association Exhibition

A item of particular interest to intending exhibitors at the forthcoming Exhibition of soil products to be held by the Western Canada Irrigation Association at Bassano, November 23-25 next is that the Canadian Pacific Railway has agreed to carry all exhibits to that exhibition by freight free, between the dates of November 10 and 22 inclusive. Exhibitors wish to be returned to point of shipment at the close of the exhibition do not come under this special free privilege, but would about the tariff W2802, which provides for the free return to original shipping point within ten days after the close of the exhibition, on all exhibits for agricultural fairs or expositions. Agents at all stations will be advised to accept shipments on these bases from points in the Irrigation block, Lethbridge district, Calgary district, Maple Creek district, the Okanagan Valley, Kamloops, Arrow Lakes, and Kootenay districts of British Columbia.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dr. R. M. Riggs

RESIDENT DENTIST

3rd Avenue Opp. Wilton Hotel

J. R. Watt, B. A.

Barrister, Notary Public

OFFICE—THIRD AVENUE

Clareholm, Alberta

Good Morning!

WE ARE INTRODUCING

American Silk American Cashmere American Cotton-Little

HOSIERY

They have stood the test. Give you real foot comfort. No seams to rip. Never become loose or baggy. The shape is kept in—pressed in.

GUARANTEED for fitness, style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

To every one sending us \$1.00 in currency or postal order, to cover investing and shipping charges we will send post-paid, with written guarantee, backed by a five million company, either

3 pairs of our 18c value American Silk Hosiery, or 4 pairs of our 80c value American Cashmere Hosiery, or 4 pairs of our 60c value American Cotton-Little Hosiery or 6 pairs of children's hosiery.

Give the color, size, and style the Ladies' or Gent's hosiery is desired.

DEPT. DELAY—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is selected.

The International Hosiery Co.

P. O. Box 244

DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

A FAKE IN FLY PAPER

One of the most barefaced imitations in the sale of goods ever perpetrated on unsuspecting customers has been brought to our attention by a man who went out the other day to buy an ordinary fly paper. He came out with a little cardboard box all wrapped round with an attractive and lightly-colored "Made-in-Canada" label. But by accident or design the label came loose, and underneath he found the very different slogan "Made-in-Germany." Without the label no one could miss noting the fact that it was a German-made article, and was not got away from the fact that the Made-in-Canada label was deliberately pasted on the box to cover up the eyes of the seller. The man who sold these retail informs us that the labels were on the boxes when he purchased them, and that since he has discovered the imposition he has refused to sell any more. The retailer must come along with the names of the people from whom he purchased so that the fraud they be traced to its source and the perpetrator exposed.—"Herald."